

Social Democratic Herald.

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FREDERIC HEATH, - - - - - EDITOR.

Official Paper of the Federated Trade Councils of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

Editorial

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Union Secretaries Fund.

Previously Kraushofer	\$275.45
John Kraushofer, Knoxville	50
Town	50
Gust. Meier, city	1.00
Wm. Schenck, N. Y.	.25
David Evans, Milwaukee	.25
W. W. E., Chicago	.15
W. H. E.	1.00
J. List	2.10
Total	\$280.70

HOME BUILDING FOR THE POOR.

Some of the magazines recently started the plan of showing in smoothly-written articles, how poor people were able to work for small wages and yet buy homes. It is such fine bait that the Hearst papers have now gone into the scheme, and the poor man, who works day in day out till his muscles crack, and even with plucking his stomach is scarcely able to keep his nose above water, reads with amazement of alleged cases where luxuriant homes have been built up and maintained on wages even smaller than his.

This sort of buncle was very nicely met recently by a comrade at Two Rivers, Wis., who sent to his local paper a statement of his household expenses, showing that his expenses for January were about \$11 higher than his income, in spite of the fact that there were no items for clothing, furniture, amusements or medical service. We quote the following from his letter:

I receive a salary of 11 shillings per day. In January I worked twenty-five days, every day the shop ran, which brought me to my month's wages \$32.50. I have to provide for, besides myself, a wife and three small children, and wished to be able, out of my month's earnings, to pay our expenditures for the same time and have a small amount of money left to use in case of emergency during the month of February.

Our account for the month was as follows:

House rent \$1.00

Our cord wood 8.00

Milk 2.50

Life insurance 1.50

Daily paper 50

Groceries 15.00

Meat 3.50

Help in the house 10.00

Total \$14.00

We greatly desire to own a home. I never miss a chance to earn a day's wages, and you will notice there is no saloon bill in our account, and while it is not always the case that there is help in the house to be paid for you will see that we had no doctor's bills, nothing for furniture or clothing or any of the many necessities of life. The only expense we have is for rent, while my wages were \$32.50 our expenses were \$44. I can readily see that if I were to work the year through in those wages we would soon be far behind, though we could point so many men with much larger families who have to work for as low as \$1.25, some for even \$1.12½ per day, the year, in our city. Do you think such people are not the soul of the country of life or can be made to suppose we are enjoying prosperity? How can such a country be said to have managed with less for last month than we did? And that is much less than we are obliged to use some months."

In reply to which the editor says the communication published above assumes to have been written in the defense of Socialism but in reality it is an unjust disquisition upon the inadequacy of wages in this city, and, as such, is harmful and malicious, as well as cowardly, and the Chronicle in publishing it lays itself open to the charge of unfriendliness towards the employers of labor, in this city. The claim that the communication is cowardly, it must be explained, refers to the fact that the writer did not send in his name with his letter. We think the editor of the Chronicle understands pretty well why the name was withheld, and that it was not cowardice, but a justifiable caution so as to avoid being singled out by the employing class for persecution. Then the Chronicle editor goes on to say that he is in favor of as high wages as is "consistent with the

Do you know who the first "Social Democrat" was? Editor Sparge tells his life and gives a portrait of this man, Broome O'Brien, in the article "Comrade Owen," who first used the word "Socialist," which have never before been published; also pictures of the house to which Karl Marx wrote "Capital" and his other great works, where he died and where he gave. Never these pictures appeared before. There are many other notable things in the article, including: "How I Became a Socialist" in fact, London, a story by Frank Hinshelwood, written by Lady Florence Dixie and others and a number of splendid cartoons. Among the book reviews there is a searching and scholarly criticism of Prof. John Graham Brooks' much-boasted "The Social Unrest." It is a magnificent number.

The Comrade, 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

Get your friends to subscribe 10 weeks,

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The Herald is an ideal paper for propaganda. It is a clean looking paper; no one need be ashamed of it. The day of many, dirty-looking papers is past.

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SOCIALISM'S STEADY PROGRESS.

—EUGENE V. DEBS' REVIEW OF THE SITUATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

The return of the national election last fall revealed an unexpected factor, a tidal wave was a surprise to the nation. In the short space of two years the dominant issue and "let well enough alone" the slogan of the Socialist party. The significance of this vote lies not so much in its size as in its character, since the Socialist movement is essentially revolutionary, and the party, unlike the Greenback, Populist and other parties, to which it has been linked and which sought simply to "reform" the present economic system, is unequivocally committed to the abolition of capitalist production and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth.

There are many who look upon the rapid rise of Socialism as the ebullition of a passing hour, as ephemeral growth not at all calculated to menace the well-being of the past, nor are they more than superficial observers of the present period in which industrial evolution is transmitting competitive small business into centralized co-operative capital and recruiting isolated workers into industrial armies, the forerunner of a new economic system and of a higher order of civilization than this earth has ever known. Such astute politicians as Mark Hanna see it. Said he: "The great political struggle of the future will be between the Republican party and the Socialists." He is right, and when the late Mr. Lyman J. Abbott, the Brooklyn divine, can see it. Just after the late election he said: "Socialism is inevitable."

J. Pierpont Morgan can see it. According to a late issue of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, he said: "We are simply organizing industry for the people, and sooner or later they are bound to take possession."

This is the trend, and Socialism, the political expression of it, can no more be restrained than the evolution that brought it into existence.

Where modern industry develops Socialism is bound to generate. This is as true of Indiana as of Massachusetts. Production on a large scale is the life-power of the capitalist. This means centralization of capital, and this means the trust. It also means destruction to the small capitalists, and hence the vitality against the combine—the protest of the past against the future.

Listen to what Karl Marx, the great economic philosopher and prophet, said fifty-five years ago: "The essential condition for the existence, and for the sway of the bourgeoisie (capitalist) class, is the formation and augmentation of capital; the condition of capital is wage labor. Wage labor rests exclusively on competition between the laborers. The advance of industry, whose involuntary promoter is the bourgeoisie, replaces the isolation of the laborers, due to com-

petition, by the revolutionary combination, due to association. The development of modern industry, therefore, cuts from under its feet the very foundation on which the bourgeoisie produces and appropriates products. What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its own grave-diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat (working class) are equally inevitable."

What we observe today upon every hand are simply signs of economic transformation, and Socialists interpret them to mean that the present competitive system, which has fulfilled its mission, and that, like the feudal system from which it sprang, it must soon give way to another, more compatible with the onward march of civilization.

A little over a century and a quarter ago the colonists were compelled by the pressure of events to declare their political independence. The day is near when the people will be compelled to declare their industrial independence.

The combines and trusts are doing their work in converting competition into co-operation and laying the foundation for the industrial public.

The vast army of working men are being forced into political and industrial solidarity, and every clash between them and their exploiters hastens the end of wage-slavery.

The recent strike of the miners brought the class struggle into bolder prominence than it had yet been revealed to the country.

What the commission may or may not do is of little consequence to the miners, for if the wage is increased the amount will be added to the cost of production and the living expense will absorb the wage as before; but in the struggle the eyes of hundreds of miners and other workmen were opened to the fact that they have identical interests as a class, just as the coal barons have identical class interests, and with this fresh-born conviction they went to the polls on election day and voted for working class candidates, standing on a working class platform, and it is this that accounts, in large measure, for the rapid increase in the Socialist vote in Pennsylvania and nearly all the other states of the Union.

Every combine increases the momentum and hastens the end. Every injunction is a lubricant to the machinery.

Industrial and commercial competition have had their day. The small tools used by individuals have become mammoth machines operated by armies. Production has been socialized; the means of production will have to be. Fifty thousand steel workers will not forever permit Andrew Carnegie to take his product upon the pretense that the tool they use is his "private property," and that the product, therefore, belongs to him.

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6leanings From Busy Socialistic Fields!

Good Grain Being Harvested by Our Hands in the Field. How the Advance to the Co-operative Commonwealth Progresses. You are invited to get in line.

Next week's issue will be the special Anti-Hearst issue. We urge the comrades to make the most of it. Get it to the people who need it. Order bundles—but be quick about it.

Among the special contributors will be Eugene V. Debs, Thomas J. Morgan, Father T. J. Hagerty, Victor L. Berger, Frankin H. Wentworth, Morris Hillquit and others.

Give the edition as wide a circulation as you can. And it is not too late to strengthen our power to circulate the issue on the plan we have prepared. Do this by filling out this blank and mailing it TODAY:

Date.....

To the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD:

I hereby contribute \$..... to the

Anti-Hearst Edition.

Name.....

Address.....

NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND.

President E. T. Behrens of the Missouri State Federation of Labor has come out for Socialism.

Father McGrady makes a tour of Massachusetts, commencing April 6, after speaking in Connecticut.

Several branches in Ohio have petitioned for a referendum on the recall of State Committeeeman Critchlow.

Comrade George D. Herron will make a tour of the principal cities of the country between New York and Denver in the near future.

The national secretary will shortly call for nominations for the party's representative to the international Socialist congress at Amsterdam in 1904.

The Socialists expect to carry Butte, Mont., at the election the first Monday of April. They are doing some hard campaigning.

The Workingman-Afraid-of-Himself was the significant title of a lecture delivered at the Rochester Labor Lyceum last week by Comrade F. A. J. Waldron.

Milwaukee Socialists now have an orchestra of live pieces. The men have joined the union and will have a benefit ball, May 10, at Utech's hall, Ninth and Greenfield avenues.

The Pennsylvania comrades sent a long letter to Pierpont Morgan, thanking him for denumerating the fallacy of competition and the inevitability of Socialism.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago held two interesting and well-attended meetings in Milwaukee last week. An effort will be made to secure him for several dates in Wisconsin.

The financial report for January of the national headquarters shows monthly expenses of \$804.61 and receipts of \$757.16. Wisconsin sent in \$74.40; New York and Massachusetts each \$50.

The New York Worker suggests a connection between the activity of Comrade Utterman of the Appeal to Reason in favor of the Omaha headquarters and the fact that while the headquarters is at Omaha Utterman remains a member of the quorum.

Comrade A. S. Edwards of Chicago will lecture in Milwaukee, March 11, at Meixner's hall, Vliet and Twenty-seventh streets, subject, "Production and Distribution of Wealth." He will also speak March 12, at Sielaff's hall, Mitchell street and Menomonee avenue, subject, "Poverty and Property."

The Colorado state committee has written an open letter in reply to the many criticisms aimed at them for their treatment of the members of the social crusade. They say they have been trying to keep the Colorado movement from becoming middle class. The work of the crusaders, they say, was such that it

never met the approval of the committee. The crusaders have our sympathy.

The Chicago Comrades ordered 10,000 copies of the national platform for the municipal campaign from national headquarters. New copies of the platform, printed on better paper and with improved typographical appearance will soon be ready.

The Mills correspondence school is putting up a building in Kansas City, the workmen boarding at the school headquarters. Some of the Kansas City comrades will board at the school. Comrade Emil Stutz of Germany conducted the recent school examinations.

Rev. Frank Dixon is still trying to explode Socialism, this time at Reading, Pa. The Socialists there have secured Editor John Sparge of the Comrade, New York, to make a reply, and he will doubtless explode Dixon, on the latter is none too sure of his ground.

Comrade David C. Coates, editor of the Colorado Chronicle and ex-lieutenant governor of the state, has been elected president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. Comrade Coates will take part in the city campaign at Butte, Mont.

A referendum of the locals of Arkansas for a state convention to form a state organization has been initiated by the national secretary. Comrade John C. Chase will probably be present to represent the national committee. Comrade Father Hagerty writes that Arkansas is in good shape for Socialist agitation.

The anti-DeLeon S. L. P. of Pennsylvania held a convention in Philadelphia last week. Lucian Sanial of New York was in attendance. Julius Ehrle read a recital of the party's troubles and said that the fact that the S. L. P. polled only 5000 votes in the state last fall, while the Social Democrats polled 22,000, convinced many of his fellows that the S. L. P. policy had not been a very wise one. Resolutions were passed favoring trade unionism and suggesting friendly relations with the other party with a possible unification in the future.

Socialist legislators McCartney and Gray of Massachusetts are addressing large crowds nightly, besides showing remarkable activity as members of the State Assembly. McCartney is maintaining a speaker's end, which is fitting out comrades for the agitation platform. The capitalist representatives are fighting Carey's bill for automatic air brakes and couplers on freight cars, and McCartney is having fun with his public ownership of street railways bill. Two companies control the street railway interests of Massachusetts, but are able to thwart the opposition of the people.

Secretary Thomas Beresford of the California state committee has issued a circular letter urging that the national committee arrange a course of lessons, on

the ground that the Mills lessons are not entirely scientific. Comrade Beresford charges that Comrade Mills uses his school to "exploit the movement," that he has an income of about \$15,000 a year in tuitions, etc., and that he uses his pupils to maintain a meddlesome control in the party. He charges that Mills was at the bottom of the troubles in San Francisco and that his school, while located there, was "used as a means to caucus and plot." Other charges are made which we have no space for.

Moro Victories in the East.

Local elections were held last week in several Pennsylvania towns and cities with the usual result: Socialist gains everywhere. At Lansford, where the two capitalist parties united in fighting our movement, the Socialists have gained complete control of the borough administration! They elected the chief burgess, a justice of the peace and a majority of the council and school board. Lansford is in the heart of the coal region and the men elected were active in the strike, four of them having been indicted for "inciting to riot" on trumped up charges. At Reading the Socialists increased their vote of last fall, the head of the ticket polling 1139, as against 1117, which was Slavton's vote in November. The Socialists were the only party that made any gains. An Inspector of election was elected. At Austin the Socialists elected their candidate for burgess by 57 plurality, and also landed two councilmen, a school director and an auditor. At Mauch Chunk there was a gain of 100 percent, and at Erie and Duquesne a good vote was polled.

Wisconsin Field Notes.

Brodhead, Feb. 28.—One gratifying result of the meetings we are holding over the state is the fact that after the lectures in nearly every case the local papers are filled with a discussion of Socialism. At Chilton a German paper has been publishing a column or two every week for a month. At New London the lectures drew the lists of all the papers and, as is frequently the case, certain "correspondents" are pressed into the service. Last night we received local papers from Two Rivers and Darlington. The Chronicle of Two Rivers of February 21 contains four full columns on Socialism. The Darlington Republican of February 6 has a column and a half devoted to an attempted reply to the Socialist position on competition.

At Port Washington the comrades say my lecture was the first they had had. The club was organized only last fall and yet is in a flourishing condition. We had splendid audiences at each lecture and there is every promise of a splendid work. The comrades have a plan in mind by which they expect to push out into the smaller places adjoining and organize the county. We have in this club some more comrades who have served the cause in Germany. One told me how, under the exception law, they had been compelled to resort to most peculiar methods to raise money. He said that that was a crime at that time there to have a subscription list to raise money for the Socialist work. So they used to carry their lists wrapped in a leaf of tobacco and hidden in the mouth. With such resolute comrades what may we not expect!

At Madison we had a young university student to preside. And at least a dozen students and professors attended the lecture, including Prof. Monaghan, who so furiously attacked Socialism recently in the State Journal. It is an encouraging thing to see the young men and women of the universities taking hold of Socialism. And these young folks are not some suppose, sentimental, unreliable Socialists. Last summer I met a young lady in Denver, Colo., who had been a member of the Wisconsin State University Club. She was as clear a Socialist as I have ever met—a full-fledged scientific member of the party. One of the present members at Madison had been

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S. L. P. and all of them, including a Japanese student in whose room the club meets are class conscious Socialists. We are to hear from these young giants later. The Madison branch, like many others, is not at present very large in members, but mighty big in power for our service.

At Sharon I spoke in the Congregational Church, where I used to preach as pastor years ago. So far as I know there is only one Socialist in the place—a young woman. And yet we had over a hundred present and all listened attentively to the lecture and not a few told me that they could "see it coming."

On the way to Madison I overheard a conversation of a half dozen politicians which throws a flash of light upon the methods of modern politics which we are meeting right now. One exclaimed, "I would give more for an ounce of prejudice to control votes with than for a pound of conviction." See?

On the floor of the Senate chamber at Madison I heard a corporation lobbyist argue that unless the Legislature gave his corporation the legislation he wanted they would have to join the trust. "And you know what that would mean?" "Do you mean, sir, that the trust would run the government?" asked one of the senators, interrupting the speaker. "Yes, sir!" said the corporation lobbyist. "I haven't seen the government on the face of the earth yet that could control the Standard Oil trust." And then there was silence in the Senate chamber for the space of half a minute—a long, impressive pause, and the speech went on. And I kept thinking, "Shall the people own the trust, or shall the trust own the people—ah! there's the rub!"

Carl D. Thompson.

A Successful Meeting.

The Woodworkers' Union, No. 18, Milwaukee, held a successful meeting on February 21, with nearly 300 members present. A lot of business was transacted and a committee for the Herald meeting appointed. Regular meetings are held every first and third Saturdays at 325 Chestnut street, Paschen's hall. Julius Scherneck is the secretary.

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